

Macdonald Journal 19 1970

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The Macdonald Lassie

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Editor's note

If, amidst the confusion of petitions, protests and uncertainty that surround the entire question of education in Quebec, it is possible to give some concrete answers, then this issue of the Journal is attempting to do just that. Contrary to reports in other media, and despite the wishes of the Department of Education, Macdonald College is not going to become a CEGEP. It is going to have a Pre-Arts and a Pre-Science Program. And, although the Faculty of Education is moving to the McGill campus, Macdonald will still maintain its three-year B.Sc programs of the Faculty of

Agriculture and the School of Food Science. Therefore, if you've been sitting around the kitchen table trying to figure out that "where do we go from here" problem for your youngsters who are about to complete their high school education, we suggest you read "Environment for Growth". It spells out in detail exactly what Macdonald College intends to offer. And, if any one has qualms about Macdonald's continued existence, then we feel that in his editorial

and the article "The Future of Macdonald College", Dr. Dion, Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, settles this issue once and for all. We intend to be around for a long time to come.

There's more in this issue than the contents briefly outlined above but we felt that in this space priority should be given to pointing out the problems that Macdonald has had to face. We feel that the decisions that have been reached are hopeful for the future not only of the College but of your youngsters as well.

Editorial

Several parents, students and friends of Macdonald College have been asking about the press reports concerning the desire of the Quebec Department of Education to turn Macdonald College into a CEGEP.

There is no doubt that if those of us at McGill and Macdonald who are concerned with Macdonald's welfare would say "yes", the Department of Education would do everything they could to make it easy to turn Macdonald into a CEGEP. The Department has even suggested that the Faculty of Agriculture might do all its teaching on the McGill campus!

However, those of us involved with Macdonald, and the Senate of McGill University, have said "no"! both formally and informally, loudly and softly, and have asserted that the Faculty of Agriculture, with the School of Food Science, will stay at Macdonald, and that there will not be a CEGEP centered on the Macdonald campus.

At the same time, we know that until there are more Dawson Colleges established, every possible place for post-secondary students will be needed. We are expanding the science offerings which we have always given in our first two years — which are now considered to be collegial level years — and we are offering the Arts stream as well at this level, equivalent to the old first and second years of the B.A.

We anticipate that we will, in addition to the post-collegial undergraduates in three-year courses in Food Science, Agriculture and Applied Biology, and the M.Sc. and Ph.D. students (who number more than 200!), have places for about 700 students in the Collegial level Science and Arts streams.

There is no likelihood of Macdonald being turned into a CEGEP, and the Collegial programs we are offering are not very different from the former B.Sc. and B.A. first and second years. Our numbers will, we hope, be very close to what we have at the present time, over crowded as we are.

Additional details of proposed developments are included in this issue of the Journal. If you have further questions, we will attempt to provide some answers.

In any case, Sir William Macdonald's College will continue to serve the interests of the local community and to serve the functions for which he built it, and will be as agreeable a place to pursue one's career as it has been.

Dr. H. G. Dion

Snowmobiles: New Toys or Lethal Weapons?

Twenty-two deaths last winter, 13 so far this winter. Snowmobile squad formed. Snowmobile tips given in booklet. Snowmobiles — A great Canadian success story. Farmers complain of trespassers. Rising number of thefts from chalets accessible only by snowmobiles. Eighty snowmobile clubs in Quebec.

Headlines like these of the past few weeks give some indication of what happens when something which starts as a simple snowmobile toy takes the country by storm. At least 125,000 of these leisure-time bugs are being sold this winter in Ontario and Quebec. And that is quite a development from the type of Bombardier snowmobile that I rode to school in back in 1945. At that time, snowmobiles were the real work horses of the rural community. They were able to get 25 young people over the snow-bound country to school. They carried the doctor to the sick and often served as ambulances in saving lives. Today those work horses have become race horses and rather than being used to save lives, they are the basis for about six fatal accidents a weekend here in Quebec.

I do not dislike snowmobiles, despite the fact that I nearly collided with one as it crossed a major intersection of Highway 2-20, five miles from downtown Montreal. It had no visible lights — it was 9:30 at night, and it was going in the opposite direction of regular motor traffic. Snowmobiles are fun, if they are handled properly. But, as with cars, not everyone who is driving has the ability, or reason, or courtesy or common sense to handle so much power in a responsible way.

The police have decided to have snowmobile police squads, but they have few regulations that can be enforced. Efforts are being made to have snowmobile recreation parks. Some are even becoming concerned about the number of children who can zoom along at 30 m.p.h. on a snowmobile but aren't old enough to take a driving test.

Despite all these concerns, snowmobiles have now become a major identity of leisure time in the winter. Since there is some danger involved, I would like to see snowmobile patrols just as we have ski patrols. Snowmobile patrols could check the trails for injured, exhausted, or frozen riders. The patrollers could be specially trained to cope with the specific types of injuries associated with snowmobiling. They would know of local contacts for emergency services. If they managed to save one life, then they would be worth the effort.

Secondly, I think farmers and property owners should cash in on the snowmobile bonanza and have snowmobile trails on their fields and through their woodlots. Possibly a whole community could develop a long distance trail with checkpoints — gas, food, and lots of hot coffee — every five miles. If the trails were well marked and patrolled, then there may be less trouble with trespassing, broken fences and damaged trees.

Thirdly, the government has got to take more responsibility in enforcing what laws are available. There is no need for snowmobiles to be operated on public roads. They need to have appropriate lighting for use after dark. They need to be licensed and safety-checked as a precaution against accidents. And the public information program must be increased to make us more aware of the dangers involved in children driving snowmobiles. Common sense should make us aware that some Saturday night booze mixed with \$1,000 worth of power under our seats can be fatal.

I suspect Mr. Bombardier didn't realize what he was starting when he turned out the first small snowmobile in 1959. To him goes the credit for starting one of the most dynamic success stories in the use of leisure time. The rest of us have the responsibility to learn how to use these new toys so that next weekend can be as much fun as last.

Mark W. Waldron.

The Future of

Students are wondering. Staff are questioning. Local business is sceptical. Parents are phoning. Rural people keep asking — What is going to happen to Macdonald College? The question is a timely one as the Macdonald campus of McGill University prepares for the next decade.

For most of the 63 years of the College's existence, Macdonald has been the centre for teacher training for the Protestant schools of Quebec. Concurrent with the many other changes in Quebec education, the decision was made last year to transfer the Faculty of Education from Macdonald to McGill's downtown campus. At the same time it was decided to amalgamate St. Joseph's Teachers College with the Faculty of Education. This means that there will be fewer students at Macdonald and presumably surplus space. It was also suggested by the Government that the Macdonald campus become a West Island CEGEP. At one point there was even a question raised about the possible transfer of the Faculty of Agriculture to McGill to make this possible. And of course, the discussion of these questions led to the usual rumors, and the rumors led to some thoughts that maybe Macdonald College was going to roll over and play dead. Quite the contrary!

"There is no question that the Provincial Department of Education would like to make Macdonald College into a CEGEP the same way it has made many classical colleges into CEGEPS," asserts Dr. H. G. Dion, Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture. "From the Department of Education's point of view, it would be a fine solution to its problem. From our point of view, it would be a disaster," adds Dr. Dion.

The question of transferring the Faculty of Agriculture to McGill brought a loud and clear protest which was communicated to the Minister of Education by the Principal of the University.

"Despite the fact that the Faculty of Agriculture will continue to expand on the Macdonald campus, we will still be able to involve ourselves in pre-university programs for Anglophone students. This is especially necessary now since the Government certainly has not established the CEGEPS that are needed," states Dr. Dion. "One way or another we in the Universities are just going to have to find places for all the qualified students who want to continue their education past high school and can't get into Dawson College."

The CEGEP concept is certainly a valuable one — for the University-bound student it provides two years of basic education which is preliminary to making an academic choice for a degree which decides a career. In the past a student had to decide whether he was going to do Engineering, or Agriculture, or Chemistry, for instance, in the year he finished Grade XI, and yet much of the next two

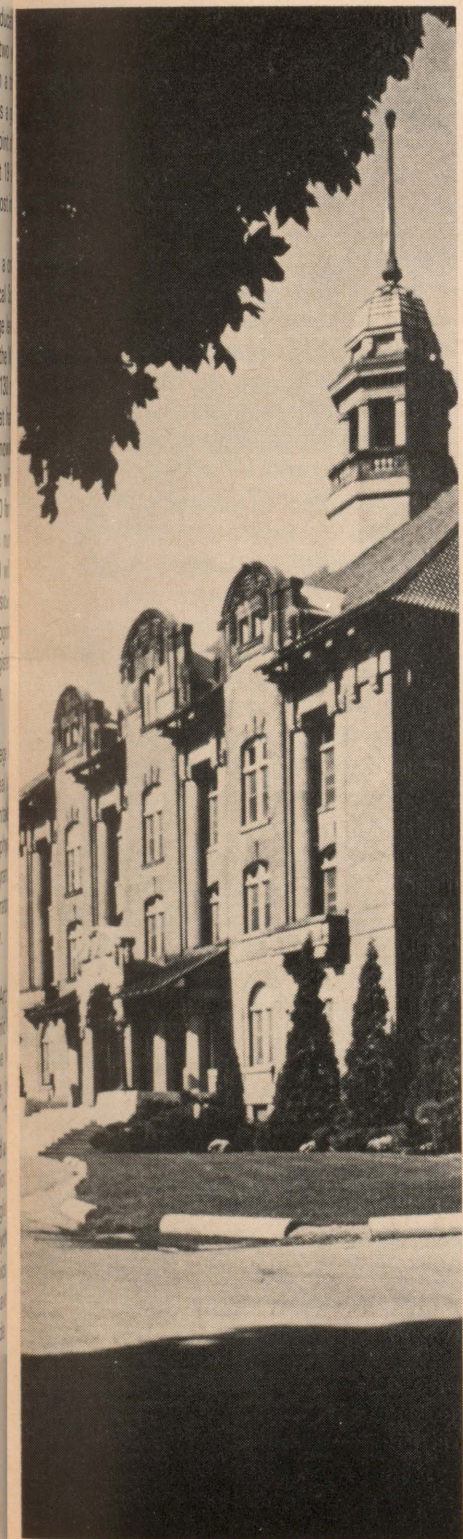
years were basic education. The separation of these two years of basic education from a three-year professional degree is a good thing from the student's point of view — to choose a career at 19 is hard enough; at 17 it's almost impossible.

During the past year a combined Physical and Biological Science program at the College level has been offered on the Macdonald campus. More than 130 students were attracted to what has now become commonly known as the PABS program. Space will be available in the fall of 1970 for about 700 students. Of this number, between 200 and 250 will be registered in the Physical and Biological Science Program with the balance being registered in a new Pre-Arts program.

According to the College Registrar Dr. Jean David, the real limiting factor preventing the intake of even more students in the physical and biological science program, is the lack of additional laboratory space especially in chemistry.

The addition of a Pre-Arts collegial program to the academic offerings already available on the Macdonald campus will, of course, involve the hiring of different staff. "The problem is not really as bad as it may seem," cautions Dr. Dion, "we are already offering English, French, history, geography, psychology, sociology, and economics on the campus, so that we have a good nucleus on the Arts side."

College Macdonald



The lack of College level or CEGEP programs is especially acute for students who live outside the City of Montreal. Of course, the big attraction for students on the Macdonald campus is the excellent residential facilities. As Dr. Dion points out, "we have what we think is one of the most beautiful campuses in Canada. We're 20 miles from the city, and we're a small campus community where we don't concentrate on remembering people's computer numbers. We think many students would be well advised to come to Macdonald if they are interested in preparing themselves to go on to University."

Dr. Dion adds that in future those students who are going into Education might just as well do their two pre-university years on the Macdonald campus. In this way, they will be well prepared to go on to the Faculty of Education on the downtown campus of McGill.

Once students have completed the two-year collegial equivalent program at Macdonald they will be ready to go into regular University programs. Students who complete the physical and biological science program will have more than is required for admission to such fields of study as engineering, physics, and chemistry. On the other hand, the biological component of the program provides the preparation required for students who want to continue on in Agriculture, Medicine, and allied fields. With the addition of the Pre-Arts program, students in these fields will complete the requirements to go on to any university Arts program in the province and will be at least as well qualified as people entering university programs in other provinces.

So what about the future of Macdonald College? It obviously is going to play an even more important role in the educational scene in Quebec than it has in the past. While the offering of the collegial equivalent programs will be continued only until such time as separate CEGEP space is available, plans are also underway for new fields of study within a proposed Faculty of Agriculture and Environmental Science. Dean Dion emphasizes that, "we don't think students on this campus are going to be alienated. We are involved in one of the most relevant fields of professional training in the University — that of feeding people. We are probably the only campus in Eastern Canada that is interested in having more students. We can promise people that they will get fast answers about the various programs being offered on the Macdonald campus. We have some of the best residence facilities available in Quebec. We are not anxious to make it awkward for applicants who want to continue their education. We encourage students to give serious consideration to Macdonald as a place to live and learn."

With a philosophy like that, who can argue about the future of Macdonald?

environment



Macdonald is a residential campus founded by Sir William Macdonald in 1907, and is incorporated with McGill University. Macdonald is situated 20 miles west of Montreal at Ste-Anne de Bellevue.

Macdonald has ample residence space. While many students from the immediate area can commute daily, there is accommodation for over 260 men in Brittain Hall and 520 women in Stewart and Laird Halls; Room and Board charges should be approximately \$700 per year. Through the inter-residence council, residences are managed in a cooperative style.

Having a relatively small student body, with a framework of an active student government, there is a lively spirit. Mac students, staff, and grads are spoken of as members of the "Clan".

The Students' Council operates the ultra modern Centennial Center. The Center has Lounges, Games Rooms, Bookshop, and a Ballroom as well as its own Cafeteria. Besides 'Council', the Center houses student-sponsored activities such as Fall Fair, Winter Carnival and the College Royal, Offices for the students' newspaper "The Dram" and the yearbook "The Clan". The Literary and Debating Society organizes many events and the annual Green and Gold Revue is the highlight of its season.

Macdonald has a broad program of athletic activities in both the Varsity and the Intramural levels. There are facilities for track and field, football, hockey, basketball, volleyball, tennis and badminton, and aquatic sports.

for growth

Pre-University Arts and Science Programs

Macdonald is offering two-year Pre-University courses for the Arts, Physical Science, and Biological Science streams, as are the other Quebec English language universities and the Collegial (CEGEP) system.

The Pre-Arts and the Pre-Science programs prepare students to enter the University degree programs at McGill or at other universities.

Pre-Science students at Macdonald College who complete the two-year course satisfactorily can enrol in the three-year B.Sc. programs of the Faculty of Agriculture and the School of Food Science at Macdonald.

Admission Requirements

University Admission Test results either SACU or CEEB; Quebec High School Leaving Certificate; 10 approved subjects; Overall average 65 per cent for Pre-Science Program, 70 per cent for Pre-Arts Program. Ontario Grade 11 and 12 Certificates; 65 per cent for Pre-Science; 70 per cent for Pre-Arts.

Approved junior matriculation subjects for Macdonald Pre-Science Program

English Literature, History, Elementary Geometry, English Composition, Elementary Algebra + 2 papers on a 2nd language.

(Applicants from Quebec must have Oral and Written French.) 3 additional papers, including at least one Science, chosen from: a) language not already chosen; b) physics, chemistry, biology; c) intermediate algebra, trigonometry, geography, agriculture, Home Economics.

Senior matriculation candidates with marks of 60 per cent or better in individual courses will be given credit for equivalent courses in the Pre-Science programs. Students with good standing in the following courses are admitted into the Second Year: 2 English, 2 Maths, Int. Algebra & Trig. (Ont. Math. A), 1 Physics, 1 Chemistry, plus one of Biology, second language, additional Math. (Ont. Math. B).

Quebec High School Leaving subjects required for the Pre-Arts Program at Macdonald

English, General History, a language other than English, Elementary Mathematics (Algebra or Geometry), Physics or Biology or Chemistry. Two electives from: Intermediate Algebra, Trigonometry, Biology, Chemistry. Music or Art or Technical Drawing (science candidates): A language not already chosen. Geography, Physics, British or Canadian History, North American Literature.

Early Acceptance

Good students in Grade 11 (full-time students with more than 75 per cent mid-year average) may be granted early acceptance in May (or early June).

Similarly Senior matriculation students (Que. Grade 12, Ont. Grade 13) with 65 per cent or more at mid-year in the appropriate subjects may also be granted early acceptance on submission of satisfactory University Admission Test scores.

Pre-University Science Courses

Pre-Science 1st Year. First term: General Chemistry, Lit. & Composition, Oral & Written French, Algebra & Trigonometry.

Pre-Science 1st Year Second term: General Chemistry, Literature & Composition, Oral & Written French, Analytical Geometry and Vectors, Mechanics, Introduction to Human Geography, History of European civilization.

Pre-Science 2nd Year. General Biology, Calculus I, Organic Chemistry, Electricity & Magnetism, Humanities or Social Sc. General Biology, Calculus II, Modern Physics, 2 electives of Humanities or Social Sciences.

Applications

For Pre-Science Program: until August 15, 1970.

For Pre-Arts Program: until March 1, 1970.

Applications for early acceptance should be submitted as soon as mid-year results are available.

Registration

September 8, 1970

Approximate Cost

Tuition: Quebec Residents: \$465. All others: \$515. Books: \$100. Room and Board \$700.

EDUCATION FOR RECREATION



Despite the dawning of the space age, concern exists that the planet earth is becoming uncomfortably, if not dangerously, overcrowded. Even in Canada a cascade of literature on the problem warns of trouble. Perhaps as a result of being crowded, people are becoming more and more concerned about nature — land, water, air and the living things that they support. There may be other, more complicated, reasons for this concern but there can hardly be any doubt that many are alarmed at what appears to be a shrinking world.

Pressures for new approaches or attitudes have become important. Demands for drastic change in land use to accommodate recreational needs are among these new pressures. Even people having only vague notions of recreational needs and potentials are raising their voices in support of radical change. At the same time those best informed are often at a loss to suggest realistic solutions and controversy escalates producing, unfortunately, more heat than light. This controversy has, however, provided an impetus for efforts to find efficient ways of satisfying all the needs, including both goods and services.

Research and Education

Complications may be foreseen in planning for efficient use of natural resources for recreation. Most of us have a limited understanding of what nature is. Each tends to have his own view of what is important and to forget that needs and interests differ, as do ways of perceiving natural values. Many fail to realize that, in Canada particularly, we all live by what is commonly called "exploitation"

of our natural resources. Nor is it generally understood that recreational use is itself a form of exploitation and takes its toll.

To plan efficient and rewarding use of the nature recreation resources that are within reach of the bulk of the population, much must be learned and the knowledge utilized with skill and imagination. For best results, participants need a greater awareness of what they are participating in.

The Morgan Arboretum Nature Program

Interest in the experience of nature and the outdoors is highest near large cities. The Morgan Arboretum and Woodlands, within 20 miles of the centre of Montreal and dedicated to the teaching and demonstration of conservation and utilization of woodland resources, has been feeling this interest for some time. The Morgan Arboretum Association has, in fact, been deriving much of its essential revenue from recreational use and utilization of its forests, plantations, and native tree collection.

The first effort in outdoor education was to offer school groups (classes) a visit to a demonstration maple syrup operation. The class was shown how sap is collected today and how it was in the past. In the sugar bush, an explanation was given of how trees are tapped, when the sap runs, how sweet it is, and how it is collected. In the sugar house the operation of an evaporator to produce maple syrup was explained. Finally,

the children were given maple taffy on snow. To cover costs of syrup and the salary of the staff involved, a charge of 50 cents per visitor was made. The project was most popular and ran at capacity.

In 1968, to supplement the maple tours, the Association began to provide nature tours for school classes. These began in early May and continued to school closing. In the first year, some 2,000 primary grade children spent one to two hours in the woods, with guides, observing and studying many things. Frogs, fungi, stones, stumps, soils, birds, flowers, insects, squirrels, dens, nests, tree species, natural forest, planted forests, cutover areas, wood piles, flowering trees, holes in the ground, twigs, seeds, and tree bark were some of the things they discovered and scrutinized. Each visitor received a living three-year-old red pine tree in a pot as a souvenir. Again expenses were covered by a 50-cent charge.

Changes in Approach

In 1969, the program was greatly enlarged to respond to demand. The number of full time guides increased from two to six, plus three part time, and just under 8,000 children took tours. It soon became clear that guides needed special training and guidance in addition to special personal attitudes toward nature, children, and communication. It also became evident that at this scale much effort and care were needed in designing and conducting the program. Awareness grew that great care was needed to avoid forcing our own particular views on the children. Instead the main objective of introducing them to the many aspects of nature was to be



stressed. Primarily the child should become involved in his own way. Facts and opinions could be given, some alternative attitudes could be pointed out, but the child should find his own philosophy.

It was relatively easy to adopt some elementary principles such as: 1) Use a basically realistic approach but do not exclude the element of mystery; 2) Inject a proportion of excitement of discovery — don't just show them things; 3) Try to show that natural balances exist, can be maintained, restored or changed; 4) Try to show that different but equally valid attitudes can exist. 5) Always try to talk with, rather than at, the children. Try to adjust to their age and understanding levels; 6) Discover quickly areas of interest and exploit them fully. Avoid cramming in too much; 7) Remember that for many this is a first experience and probably confusing.

It was not, however, easy to adhere to these principles with groups of different ages, interests, or pre-conditioning. Here the real challenge arose. Conscientious guides who had experienced good sessions were quite unhappy when they experienced a failure to stimulate or communicate.

It became clear that different groups, even of the same age, had different interests. Equally clear was the fact that guides differed in attitudes and method and that each had to play his role in his own way. Finally, while we were reasonably satisfied with results, it was evident that we had a serious project in hand and must aim much higher than we had in the beginning.

Originally the program was intended to foster an interest in, and understanding of, nature and natural resources. Attempts to do this soon taught that the outdoors had special educational possibilities. An opportunity was provided to sense by sight, sound, smell, touch, and even taste, the real world — in essence an opportunity for discovery. From here it was a short step to the realization that if the program could provide this joy of discovery then interest and understanding would follow.

Generally the aims and objectives of this outdoor education program will be along the following line set out by the Ontario Teachers' Federation's Outdoor Education Committee. (Outdoor education: a survey of activity in Canada. Information Division, Canadian Education Association, 1969.)

1) Education in the out-of-doors creates a learning situation for all ages in which actual experience leads to self-inquiry and discovery in a variety of disciplines. 2) Outdoor experience provides a real-life situation for problem-solving and developing those skills necessary to adapt to changing life conditions. 3) The outdoors provides a neglected dimension for the promotion and encouragement of independence, resourcefulness, flexibility and creativity. 4) The out-of-doors experience encourages the promotion of concepts leading to the wise use of natural resources. 5) Group experience outdoors provides the physically healthy environment in which the opportunity is presented for promoting those basic virtues and values necessary for modern democratic living.

The effort to achieve these aims will, of course, be governed by the facilities of the Morgan Arboretum, and success will depend on the skill of directors and guides. Methods to suit the situation will be evolved as the project continues. Changes and innovations will be based on experience, study of literature and consultation with members of the Faculty of Education.

Meaningful ways of demonstrating some aspects of multiple use of forest land will be sought. Attempts to determine what things or processes in nature present the best subjects for study will be made. Small scale projects to be done during the tour will be tested as a method of study. Certain scientific techniques will be modified for demonstration use.

A graduate student in the Department of Woodlot Management will be doing a detailed study of attitudes toward nature and perception of natural values. His work will include the children who participate in nature tours and the findings will form a basis for changes, adjustments, and modifications in the program. Perhaps most important of all, it will help in the critically vital phase of briefing and preparing the guides.

The importance of the nature program goes beyond the obvious fact that there is a strong demand for outings for young children. The opportunity, however limited, that it provides for children to become aware of the world in which they live is the real justification.

Prof. Dan MacArthur,
Dept. of Woodlot Management.

THE FAMILY

FARM

Published in the interests of the farmers of the province by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization

Tile Drainage

Professional farmers who wish to install a system of underdrainage may obtain assistance from the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

The Department's assistance consists of expert help in planning drainage systems and financial aid for installing them.

This assistance policy is administered by the Agricultural Hydraulics division in cooperation with county agronomes.

Professional farmers wishing to take advantage of this assistance policy should apply to their county agronomer who will supply them with the application form (D-1-82) and tell them the proper procedure to follow.

The agronomer will study the farmer's application, inspect the site, obtain the information needed to prepare his own report on form D-1-187 giving the real purpose of the project, an estimate of the possible financial gains it might bring and its importance within the context of the regional agriculture, and send two copies of each of these forms with a non-returnable deposit of \$10 to the Agricultural Hydraulics division.

On receiving the application, the Agricultural Hydraulics division will proceed to inspect the site and, in consultation with the farmer, prepare an underdrainage plan.

The plan will then be sent to the farmer with details of the financial assistance which the Department may grant for carrying it out.

The Department's expert help consists of: 1) giving the farmer basic technical advice during a visit to the site; 2) preparing a plan of underdrainage with a map and profile showing the location, size and depth of the drains recommended following a survey of the terrain; 3) direction and supervision of the work in cases where the Department actually helps to lay the drains.

I. Grants for installing drainage systems

The subsidy may take one or other of the three following forms:

1) The Department may pay a grant of seven cents per linear foot of drains installed by a farmer who undertakes to carry out the work himself. At this rate, the grant will be paid on not less than 700 and not more than 5,000 feet a year. If more than 5,000 feet are laid in a year, the grant on the excess footage will be limited to five cents a foot; 2) The Department may make a bucket ditching machine available to the farmer for digging the trenches and **then lay the drains**, at a charge of one cent per linear foot of drains laid; 3) The Department may undertake to carry out the entire installation, including materials, trenching, laying, refilling and landscaping, at a charge to the farmer of 15 cents per linear foot of drains laid.

Any professional farmer wishing to install an under-drainage system in accordance with plans prepared or approved beforehand by the Agricultural Hydraulics division of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization will qualify for aid.

Applicants are required to: 1) submit a request for a grant to carry out the work on the form supplied with the drainage plan, stating the quantity of tile which will be laid during the current fiscal year; 2) obtain a written promise of grant from the Department of Agriculture and Colonization; 3) Abide by the conditions of the Department's promissory letter.

II. Grant for shipment of terra cotta drainage tile

This grant consists of repayment of the cost of transporting drainage tile from the nearest factory supplying a satisfactory product. Repayment will be based on one or the other of the two following rates: a) the cost per 100 pounds of a complete carload lot (minimum 50,000 pounds) from the works to the nearest railway station; b) rates legally filed with the Board of Transport by the different trucking companies.

The grant may in no case exceed the following rates: First 10 miles: 10 cents per 100 pounds; Next 30 miles: one third of a cent per 100 pounds; Next 80 miles: one quarter of a cent per 100 pounds; Over 80 miles: one eighth of a cent per 100 pounds.

Any professional farmer who has installed an under-drainage system in accordance with plans prepared or approved beforehand by the Agricultural Hydraulics division of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization will qualify for aid.



One of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization's digging trenches for drainage tile on the farm of Mr. Gérard Cormier at Saint-Antoine in Verchères County.

This transport grant applies only to terra cotta drainage tile which meets the latest standards of the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM Standard C-4), made in the Province of Quebec and laid under the supervision of the Agricultural Hydraulics division.

All requests for this grant must be made by the farmer to the head of the drainage district and must be accompanied by: 1) a shipping bill from the railway company or a trucker's receipt; 2) a receipted invoice or bill showing the quantity, quality and source of the tile bought and the price paid for it.

This assistance policy will remain in force until further notice.

Assistance Policy for Blackleg

The Department of Agriculture and Colonization recommends that all young cattle in districts where blackleg is prevalent be vaccinated against the disease. The purpose of the vaccination is to protect calves against blackleg and to prevent renewed contamination of the soil by bodies of animals which have died of the disease. The terms and conditions of this assistance policy are as follows:

Blackleg infected districts: This term includes not only those farms or feedlots where the disease has been found but also all farms bordering on the infected premises or situated along a watercourse draining any area contaminated by the bodies of animals which have died of the disease.

Calves reared on farms where blackleg has been identified or kept on farms near sources of infection should therefore be protected against the disease.

Animals between three and 30 months old may be immunized. This circular does not authorize immunization of animals in any of the three following categories: a) Calves less than three months old; b) Animals over 30 months old; c) Any animal which has already been vaccinated with the same vaccine.

Blackleg vaccination is authorized during the 12 months of the year.

The owner will be charged 10 cents for each animal vaccinated. The Department undertakes to provide the vaccine and pay the veterinarian who administers it.

To ensure best possible results from systematic mass vaccination, each veterinarian should follow the procedure described below:

a) Send for the necessary number of report forms and the quantity of vaccine he expects to use; b) Proceed with the work without waiting for further authorization, but in no case treat any animal outside the district of his regular private practice; c) Vaccinate animals which are at least three months old but not more than 2½ years old and have never been vaccinated against blackleg; d) Vaccinate only in districts where blackleg has been observed at least once during the past three or four years; e) Collect 10 cents for each animal vaccinated and send in a receipt signed by himself and the owner of the animals or

his representative; f) Report on his work to the Division, sending with the report a money order or cheque, payable to the Minister of Finance, for all his collections.

Any farmer wishing to take advantage of this offer of vaccination at the Department's expense should: a) Make his request for vaccination to his own veterinarian, not to the Department. If the local veterinarian is not willing to undertake the work, the regional agronome should be applied to; b) Several days, at least, before the veterinarian's visit, let him know about how many animals there are to be vaccinated; c) Bring the animals to be vaccinated into the barn before the veterinarian is due to arrive, and tie them up properly to his satisfaction; d) Consult with his neighbours, so that the veterinarian can vaccinate all the animals in the district on the one trip; e) Bodies of animals that have died of blackleg must not be skinned or left lying in the fields. They must be burned or buried deeply with quicklime. If the soil is not allowed to become infected with the disease organism, blackleg can easily be stamped out in any district and it is important to do so.

Aid to Promote Reorganization of Shell Egg Marketing in Quebec

Under the administrative powers conferred on him by paragraph 5 of section 2 of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization Department Act (c. 101), the Minister of Agriculture and

Colonization has decided to grant a subsidy to owners of egg-grading stations in operation on September 1, 1969. This subsidy will be paid between now and July 1 on the conditions described below.

On January 28, 1969, the Quebec Agricultural Marketing Board passed Regulation 6 concerning the joint marketing and sale of shell eggs in the province of Quebec, stipulating that grading and packing of eggs be carried out only in regional grading stations bound by contract to the Quebec eggs for consumption producers' federation.

It appears that the implementation of the said Regulation 6 will entail the concentration of shell egg grading and packing operations in Quebec in 17 regional grading stations and hence the cessation of the said operations by 134 grading stations of the following types throughout the province: a) 53 registered egg-grading stations; b) 16 registered producer-graders; c) 65 unregistered producer-graders.

Therefore, in order to facilitate enforcement of Regulation 6 and implementation of the plan to reorganize shell egg marketing in Quebec and to compensate for inconveniences resulting from the closing of these stations, the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization is prepared to offer owners of grading stations which cease all operations and are put to other uses, a grant at the following rates based on the

average number of eggs graded per week between September 1, 1968 and September 1, 1969: 1) \$9 per 30-dozen case graded by a registered station; 2) \$6 per 30-dozen case graded by an unregistered station operated by a producer-grader with at least 5,000 laying birds.

The grant will be paid to eligible beneficiaries on fulfilment of the following conditions: 1) submission by the owner of the station, which has actually ceased its egg grading and packing operations for others, of a written statement to that effect, signed in the presence of at least one witness and containing all the information required to fix the amount of the grant; 2) submission to the Department of Agriculture and Colonization, by its inspectors, of a certificate confirming that the registered grading station in question has actually ceased operating and been closed down and put to other use; 3) verification, if and whenever necessary, by officials or representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization, of the statements and certificates submitted to the Department; 4) the statements and certificates must be submitted to the Department of Agriculture and Colonization not later than the first of June, 1970.

The Minister reserves the right to demand repayment of any grant if the beneficiary resumes grading and packing operations in contravention of the foregoing conditions.

Roméo Lalande,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture
and Colonization.

Advice to Mink Breeders for April

The whelping season for mink starts April 20 and lasts about a month. Because the size and survival of the litters has a big influence on the profitability of a mink ranch, this is a very important season of the year and the breeder has much to gain by doing everything he can to assist the birth and vitality of the kits.

To begin with, gestating females must be kept under the most favourable conditions. It is better for males which have been used for breeding to be put in a section far apart from the females, and they should be cared for so that they quickly recover the strength and vigour spent in repeated matings. As soon as weather permits, manure that has accumulated during the winter should be removed so that the young mink will not be exposed to germs which often cause infectious diseases.

About April 15, following cleaning of the cages, the double bottoms should be installed to stop the kits from getting through the wire.

At all costs during whelping season, strange or unusual noises should be prevented so that the females will not get nervous, because that can cause abortion.

The females' nests should have good, clean and dry litter such as cedar shavings or soft hay, free from awns, foxtails or other prickles. If the weather is warm, the nests will need more ventilation. Young mink cannot stand sudden changes of temperature and the effects of the resulting condensa-



A good-looking Holstein bull on the farm of Armand Bouliane at St-Dominique.

tion of moisture in the nests.

Care should be taken to see that gestating females have good appetites so that they will take regular exercise. Fat female mink always have difficulty in giving birth. The state of flesh can be regulated by feeding balanced rations in quantities suited to requirements.

At whelping time, it is false economy to skimp on certain more expensive ingredients such as liver, which can be used to advantage at the rate of about 10 per cent in the ration. The food must be fresh or fresh frozen, and wholesome. Food kept in refrigerators for a fairly long time (three to six months) or under poor conditions for a shorter time becomes rancid (oxidized) and may lead to abortion, resorption of the foetus, losses at birth, or agalactia (failure to secrete milk).

During the two or three days before and again after giving birth, the females have appetite. During the first few days of their lives, the kits are fed on colostrum (the first milk of their mothers). Colostrum contains special nutrients and vitamins and antibodies which give young animals immunity for a certain time against some diseases.

When the kits get to be 15 to 20 days old, they consume more and more milk and there is a danger that the mother will become exhausted and anaemic — especially if she has a big litter to feed — unless ingredients conducive to increased lactation are added to the food. Since the females' milk is rich in proteins, carbohydrates

and fats, it is advisable to add two per cent of corn oil, two per cent of "cerelose", and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of salt to the ration. The salt will make them drink more. These ingredients can be obtained in containers holding several gallons from suppliers of materials for fur-bearing animals.

Cuba Buys Dairy Bull Semen from Quebec A.I. Centre

The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent, announces that Cuba's agricultural department recently bought 1,500 tubes of semen taken from a Holstein bull in the Quebec artificial insemination centre at St-Hyacinthe. Mr. Vincent said that the sale resulted from the centre's growing reputation in Canada and abroad. New connections are steadily being established between the centre and a number of American and European countries.

The recent purchase was made following a tour of Canada by Cuban representatives during which they visited several A.I. Centres to look for bulls most likely to improve cattle in Cuba.

The buyers were particularly impressed with the type and hereditary qualities of the animals kept in this A.I. station operated by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization at St-Hyacinthe. Mr. Vincent said that Cuba may soon make further purchases of the same kind.

Delegates to World Ayrshire conference visit Saint-Hyacinthe A.I. Centre

About 50 Ayrshire breeders and specialists from different provinces, the United States, England, Scotland, and Finland recently visited the buildings and especially the Ayrshire bulls in the Quebec Artificial Insemination Centre at Saint-Hyacinthe.

The visitors were clearly favourably impressed with the type of Ayrshires at the centre and with the ability of these sires to transmit their qualities.

The group was welcomed by Mr. L. N. St-Pierre, head of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization's A.I. and Livestock Improvement division, and by Mr. Claude Hayes director of the centre, both of whom agreed that the visit would enhance the reputation of the centre's breeding stock.

The event was part of an agricultural tour that included visits to the best Ayrshire herds in Canada. Previously the visitors had taken part in the first World Ayrshire conference, which was held during the Toronto Royal Winter Fair. At the conference, the delegates tried to set up the best breeding program possible and, with that aim in view, to define the type of Ayrshire cow of the future — in keeping with the conference theme of Ayrshires for bigger profits.



Successful provincial mink exhibition at Quebec City

Mr. Gérard Landreville of St-Jacques in Montcalm County won the title of grand champion breeder at the Provincial mink exhibition held recently in the Commerce pavilion of Expo-Québec. Mr. Landreville, who has now won the title two years in a row, was also named champion exhibitor of pale pastel, dark sapphire, and violet mink, besides winning several other prizes and trophies in the black and pastel classes.

Mr. André Boire of Morin Heights, Argenteuil County, won the grand championship for breeders of black mink, and the "jet black" breeders' championship. Mr. Marcel Croteau of Gentilly, Nicolet, won the same title in the class for standard blacks.

Over 20 breeders showed a total of about 300 mink at this exhibition, organized jointly by the Department of Agriculture and Colonization and the Quebec Fur Breeders' Cooperative Association. Another 69 breeders joined the exhibitors at the judging contest held to inculcate the art of appraising mink. Mrs. Armand Richard of St-Jacques, Montcalm County, was the winner in the ladies' section and Mr. Gilles Beauchamp of Longueuil won the men's section.

The prizewinners shared \$1,000 granted by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

Shortly before the close of the show, prize-winning mink were sold by auction with the object of promoting the spread of good breeding stock. The highest price fetched by a single animal was \$140 and about 20 others topped \$100.

During the exhibition, demonstrations of pelting, scraping and boarding skins were given to promote uniformity of preparation and thus facilitate marketing.

Quebec's 1969 sugar beet crop estimated at 158,000 tons

The total yield of sugar beets harvested in 1969 by Quebec's approximately 775 growers is estimated at about 158,000 tons or nearly 50,000 tons less than in 1968.

In announcing these figures, Mr. Clément Vincent, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization and President of the Quebec Sugar Refinery, pointed out that this year's smaller yield is the result of steps taken to bring the sugar beet acreage into line with the refinery's processing capacity. In 1969, Quebec growers devoted 9,200 acres to sugar beets, compared to 11,381 acres in 1968. At around 17 tons, the yield per acre was also slightly lower than in 1968. This year's sugar content of 14.45 per cent was considered satisfactory, although the percentage will be decreasing up to the end of the processing period, which started on September 29 and will finish on January 10.

The Quebec Sugar Refinery at St-Hilaire, under the management of Mr. Léo Filion, has a staff of 97, plus as many as 282 seasonal employees when beet deliveries are at their peak. At present, there are about 230 part-time workers.

Area Devoted to Vegetables in 1969

The Agriculture Section of the Quebec Bureau of Statistics has released an estimate of the area sown to vegetables in Quebec in 1969.

The total area in vegetables was 88,680 acres in 1969 compared to 85,540 acres in 1968, an increase of 3.7 per cent. The area in vegetables designed for sale fresh on the market was estimated at 41,260 acres in 1969. This is a 4.8 per cent rise over last year's figure. As regards vegetables intended for processing, they covered an area of 47,420 acres in 1969 against 46,190 acres in 1968, an increase of 2.7 per cent.

Macdonald Reports

Macdonald Graduate First Laureate of Agriculture

Dr. J. Milton Bell of Saskatoon has been named Canada's First Laureate of Agriculture. This award of \$10,000 created by B. R. MacMillan of Vancouver to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Ontario Agricultural College will be presented every five years for the most creative contribution to Canadian Agriculture.

Dr. Bell was raised on a mixed farm at Islay, Alberta. He attended the Vermillion School of Agriculture. He received a B.S.A. from the University of Alberta. Dr. Bell obtained his M.Sc. from Macdonald College when he studied Swine Nutrition under Dr. Earle W. Crampton.

Dr. Bell is presently chairman of the Animal Science Department of the University of Saskatchewan. His research on methods of utilizing and improving rapeseed meal for swine nutrition has had a momentous impact on increasing the size of the rapeseed crop in Western Canada.

Dr. Bell's contributions to agriculture have been previously recognized by the Nutrition Society of Canada which presented him with the Borden Award in 1962. In 1966, he was made a fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. He has presented papers to the International Congress of Nutrition, Edinburgh, and the World Conference of Animal Production in Rome. In 1965 and 1968, he gave lectures and demonstrations in Japan to improve their knowledge of the uses of rapeseed.

College Royal 1970: Coping with Tomorrow's Problems Today

Here we are in February, 1970. Macdonald students are busily engaged in all facets of campus life; the College Royal Executive is no exception. Plans are progressing at a rapid pace for the 23rd Annual Royal, which will be held February 20-21, 1970.

The Macdonald community realizes that it plays an integral part within an expanding bilingual Canada, and thus to keep in step, a bilingual theme has been chosen again this year. It is "A Better Tomorrow—Un Meilleur Demain" at Macdonald College Royal this year. Displays will be centred around this theme. What is a display? It is not just a bucket of oats, or a row of test tubes, or a pile of text books, but rather the way in which we apply these tools to cope with the problems of the future. The reason for choosing this particular theme is to focus the attention of visitors on what college students in the fields of Agriculture, Food Science and Education are doing now for the future.

Those of you who may not have witnessed College Royal in the past may wonder why such an event originated. For a number of years a small livestock show was held; however in 1943 some enthusiastic students met the challenge to organize an exhibition to reflect the diverse activities of the Faculties. We share their realization that constructive extra curricular activities can play an important part in furnishing the opportunity for the display of originality, organizing capacity, and showmanship, which the formal

classroom exercises cannot possibly offer to students. Through these experiences we, as students, more fully realize the potential application of our studies to real life.

In recent years there has been controversy as to the value of continuing the Royal. Does this event still fulfill its purpose in the College program? Is there a real need for such an Open House. First and foremost, the Royal affords a means to inform the public of the kind of work carried on at the College. It creates a link between the community and Mac. In recent years Macdonald College has developed closer ties with the public of Eastern Canada. We hope that the Royal provides a means to strengthen these ties.

We feel too that the Royal is a good way to interest high school students in what our college life has to offer. They can see for themselves what we learn, how we apply our knowledge, the opportunities for future employment, and the good fun we have in just being here.

Royal also has a great deal to offer to our own students, because it is entirely a student organized event. It gives students the opportunity to develop leadership and organizing ability. We learn as we go and profit from our mistakes. When it is all over we have a renewed sense of pride in our own accomplishments and in Macdonald College. It is our hope that this same feeling of pride is passed on to our visitors.

This Month
with the

QWI



Argenteuil

Brownsburg: Enjoyed a beautiful candlelight service — each speaker saying a part of the Mary Stewart Collect as a spiritual challenge to the members for the year. Frontier: Enjoyed a Christmas Program with readings, solo, duet, carol singing, gifts exchanged and a visit from Santa. Jerusalem-Bethany: Members brought gifts to be sent to the Montreal Children's Hospital, had a Christmas program and an exchange of gifts. Lakefield: Heard

Mrs. E. Rodgers read a paper, "The Christmas Message" by Mrs. Billy Graham. Had a gift exchange and carol singing. Pioneer: Enjoyed their Christmas meeting with carol singing and exchange of gifts. Upper Lachute-East End: Celebrated their 50th anniversary on Nov. 13 when some 60 members and former members gathered for this occasion. In December members entertained their husbands with a card game.

Brome

Abercorn: Successful card party held. One member ill in hospital. Two new members. Christmas cheer to be dispensed to shut-ins and elderly. No January meeting. Austin: Card party held, prizes given. Also held Christmas party for local children. Boxes to be sent to elderly and shut-ins. Sara Coventry Jewellery demonstration given. No January meeting. South Bolton: Donation given to Service Fund. Aid given to a family who

Abbotsford W.I. recently celebrated their 40th anniversary when about thirty members and guests met for a turkey-dinner at a local restaurant. At the head table were distinguished guests, Mrs. G. McGibbon, Provincial President, Mrs. E. Ossington, Immediate Past President, and Mrs. E. Sansoucy, President of Le Cercle des Fermières. Mrs. Honey, the first president of the organization in 1929, read the minutes of the first meeting of the branch. Highlights of the past ten years were complied by Miss M. Marshall, but being unable to attend, were read by Mrs. H. Marshall. The singing of the National Anthem brought the memorable occasion to a close.



lost everything by fire. Christmas Cheer to be distributed to elderly and shut-ins.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon

Aubrey-Riverfield: Mrs. Willa Hooker told of her work at the retarded children's classes in Huntingdon. Letter was sent to the Hon. George Kennedy protesting cancellation of the grant to the McLennan Travelling Library. A social service all day meeting was enjoyed. Two quilts were quilted,

a poem "My Old Quilting Frames" was read. A delicious turkey dinner was enjoyed by 18 members and three visitors. Christmas cards were sent to old friends and former members. Carols were sung and gifts were exchanged. Toys were packed for the Lachine Home and gifts for Douglas Hospital. Several boxes of UNICEF cards were sold. Donations were made to the Retarded Children's School and Barrie Memorial Hospital. Hemmingford: Mr. Garth Stevens spoke on

the Chateauguay River and the dangers it faced from pollution. A Christmas Cookie contest and a Talent Show were enjoyed by the members. Christmas Cheer boxes were sent to the elderly citizens and gifts to forgotten patients. Santa Claus himself presented gifts to the members. Howick: Members competed in a contest of Christmas bread rings. Donated food to a needy family and heard a

Christmas story. Huntingdon: One of the members entertained the branch at a delightful Christmas party. The Brethren Communal Life at Washington, Ont. was described. Mrs. Helen Henry described the Christmas customs in Austria and also the Lenten festivities. Jellies were sent to local hospital. Boxes of home-made cookies were packed and arrangements made to distribute these to shut-ins. A donation was made to the retarded children's work. The members showed Christmas decorations which they had made. A "Christmas Pie" and a delicious lunch served from a most attractive table brought the party to a close. Ormstown: A Christmas story and music were enjoyed at the December meeting. A donation of \$1 from each member was given instead of an exchange of gifts; \$5 was voted toward the W. I. work in the North.

Compton

Brookbury: Catered to a wedding. Gave a donation to St. John's Cemetery and Grace United Cemetery. Entertained semi-annual meeting. Canterbury: Entertained Scotstown, Sawyerville, and Brookbury branches at a social evening when Dr. and Mrs. Klink showed slides on their trip to the Holy Land. Mr. Leslie MacLeod won the door prize. Discussed Regional School problems. Held card party. Tea money was donated to Northern Extension Fund. Donated money to a student loan fund. Sent a telegram to Premier Bertrand supporting Bill 63 and received answer thanking them for their

support. East Angus: Mr. J. Howkins of the Regional School was the guest speaker. His topic was Adult Education. Fourteen members answered the roll call by naming a famous person living or dead that you would like to have known personally. Reported \$132.00 was collected by English and French children for UNICEF. Conveners Items: Education, "A wider Franglais trend", Home Economics, "Cheese", Health and Welfare, "Doing volunteer work at home for aged", Agriculture, "My hobbies" — two men teaching Agriculture at the Regional School. Also made pads for Locke nursing home. East Clifton: Saw slides on Spain, Gibraltar, Morocco, The Arnold Trail, Eastern Quebec, Maine, and Man and his World 1969. Held a penny auction to aid Sunshine Committee. Scotstown: Heard report of semi-annual meeting. Collected for the blind. Ordered Christmas spoons. Held a quiz on Quebec News.

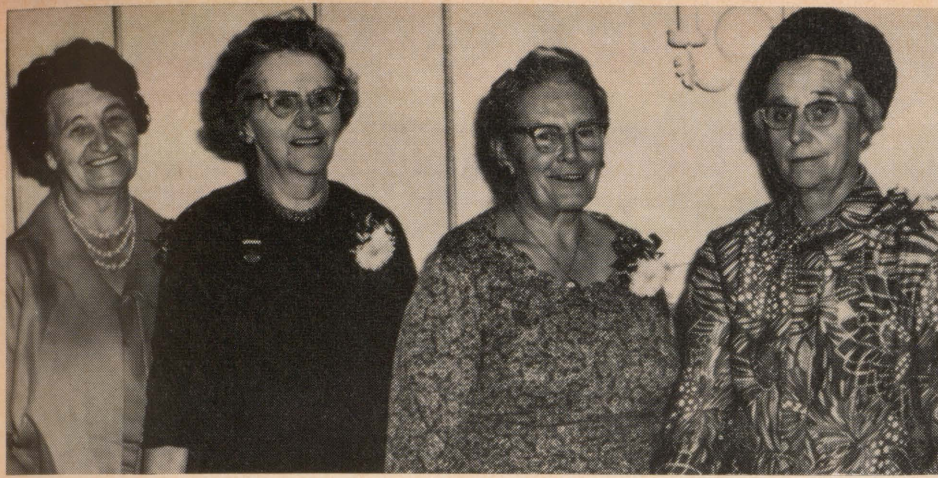
Gatineau

Aylmer: President's names read from 1925-1969 Roll Call was name a fabric. Held 44th anniversary party. Donated to the Quebec Service Fund. Gifts sent to two charter members unable to attend anniversary party. Eardley: Reported on tea at Ottawa Winter Fair. Planned Eardley's part for the 50th anniversary of Gatineau County. Read letter from Mr. Brown on Bill 63. Held contest on different soaps. A skit — Woman's Hour was presented. A social hour with exchange of gifts followed. Kazabazua: Hostess was Mrs. John Owim. Donations to baskets for shut-ins. Twelve baskets were

prepared. Readings: How to be a Good Citizen, Christmas Poems, Christmas Legends, "The Stork and the Robin". Held exchange of gifts. Rupert: Readings given by Mrs. Clarence Smith entitled, "Trimming the Christmas Tree", and "Birds and Animals play important parts at Christmas". Old Favourites for Christmas: Plum Pudding and Mince Meat Pies given by Mrs. John Baines. Heard reports of semi-annual convention held at Aylmer and Tea at Ottawa Winter Fair. Necessary repairs are being done at the W. I. Hall. Donations of jams, jellies, pickles and cookies were sent to Morning Side Home. Two members were remembered with Christmas mums. An exchange of Christmas gifts was held. Wright: Roll Call was why do we make a Christmas Cake? Readings — What is Christmas? A Century of Christmas Cards, Christmas Fairs began 200 years ago, Customs from Germany. Mrs. George Howard and Susan Derby distributed gifts from a gaily decorated Christmas Tree. Carols were sung with Mrs. Howard at the piano. Report of poppy sale \$89.05. Shut-ins were remembered.

Shefford

Granby Hill: The roll call was answered by each member bringing a gift for an underprivileged child. A pot luck supper was held for members and friends. Waterloo-Warden: Roll Call was to bring a gift for a patient in Waterloo Hospital. Christmas reading given. Had a birthday cake to celebrate 50th anniversary of F.W.I.C.



Charter members from left to right: Mrs. R. Coates, Mrs. M. Honey (first President, 1929), Mrs. W. Rayson, and Mrs. R. Thomson. (Absent — Miss M. Marshall and Mrs. M. Crossfield.)

Stanstead

Ayer's Cliff: Roll Call — each member brought old catalogues and cards for use by the special classes at the school. Prizes were given for the best flower and vegetable school fair gardens. Food and help were sent to a family whose mother is ill. All members signed a letter of protest to be sent to the M.N.A. asking for continuance of the grant to the McLennan Library. A donation was given to the school cafeteria to buy lunches for needy children. Hatley: Roll Call was health hints. Donated to the Sunday School for Christmas party treats. Reported \$25 collected for UNICEF at Hal-lowe'en shell out. Held a drawing for two pictures painted by a member. December Roll Call — Bring a gift for the Dixville and Maple Mount Homes. Gave a long playing record to Dixville and knitted articles to Maple Mount. Decided to exhibit at Ayer's Cliff Fair. Gave to W.I. northern extension work. Held a drawing for a Christmas wreath made by a member. Stanstead North: Roll Call 50 cents for Christmas charity. Gave \$25 for musical instruments for the local school. Brought in mittens for needy children. Each member gave a short Christmas reading and small gifts were exchanged.

Megantic

Inverness: Roll Call was an exchange of gifts. Plans were made to send used clothing and soft toys to the Butters Memorial Hospital. A committee was appointed to look after the packing of the Christmas Cheer boxes for

the sick and shut-ins. Hostess arranged a jumbled word contest. Words were taken from those commonly used in our W.I. work. It was tough! Kinnear's Mills: Answered the roll call with a special collection to be given to the Dixville Home. A donation from the funds was added to this amount. A donation to the U.C.W. for tables for the Community Hall was voted. Plans were also made to donate a ham to the Senior Citizens' Home and for a Christmas tree.

Missisquoi

Cowansville: Twelve large boxes of good used clothing were packed and sent to Butters' Home. A donation of money was sent to the school for Retarded Children. A most satisfactory sum was realized from a sales table of gift articles. One of the members gave a demonstration on the making of poinsettias. A letter was sent to the Provincial Government in protest against the cancellation of the Travelling Library. Fordyce: Enjoyed an exchange of Christmas gifts. Stanbridge East: Members answered the roll call by describing their happiest Christmas. A list of officers and members was sent to Mrs. Burgess at her request. Two boxes of Christmas gifts were sent to the Douglas Hospital. Two prizes — a subscription to the National Geographic for the 10-12 age level and to Humpty Dumpty for the lower-age level — were donated for Endeavor and presented at the local school opening. One member assisted at the piano

at all practices and on the evening of the opening. Mrs. T. A. Davitt was made a Life Member of the Q.W.I. The presentation was made by the County President, Mrs. Wanzer. This branch mourns the passing of one of its esteemed members, Mrs. Erle Cornell; a few minutes of silence was observed in her memory.

Pontiac

Beechgrove: Useful Household Hints was the topic of a talk given by Mrs. Hugh Hammond. Mrs. Allan Poole, Convener of Education, gave "A study of regulation one as it affects the elementary school". Discussion re merits of "Experience Reading" in primary one followed. "Avon Calling" — sample distribution by Mrs. Foster. Donated to Pennies for Friendship, Cystic Fibrosis, and sale of T.B. seals. Had sale of jams and pickles. Bristol: Continued with work for Ade Memorial Hospital. Bibs made this month. Fort Coulange: Members, by invitation, journeyed to Pembroke where they were guests at the news office of the Pembroke Observer, also visited the radio station where they were welcomed by Mr. Gerry Bouger. Quyon: Reported semi-annual convention. Sponsored collection for UNICEF. Short speeches were given by members on topics provided by the Convener of Citizenship. Wyman: Outline (Provincial) read by Education Convener. Welfare and Health — paper — "What part-time work can do for the mentally ill". Publicity — article — "Unsolicited mail". Roll Call was domestic duty I like best. A Reading was given "Quotes About Farming".

Quebec Women's Institutes

Dear Members: There were 9,186 people killed! What do you think of when you see such a statement? A war? An earthquake disaster? This is the number of people who were killed in accidents across Canada in 1968. Of these, 5,370 were killed in traffic. Over 2,000 died as a result of accidents in the home, and 1,325 died having fun! (Swimming, boating, hunting.) Add to this number all those who were injured, and you have a total that is staggering.

What can we do to help prevent accidents? We can sponsor a Safety Program.

How do we start? Look around your own community. Where or why do most accidents occur? In traffic, through careless hunting, drownings or near-drownings at your local lake or river, farm accidents, accidental poisoning. Once you have recognized the local problem, you can get help in solving it from the Canada Safety Council and its provincial administrators. The Canada Safety Council has programs and campaigns on Defensive Driving, Child Traffic Safety, Use of Car Safety Belts, Safe Guns in Your Home, Better Boating, Baby-Sitting Training Course, Poison Prevention, Home and Water Safety, Bicycle Safety and others. Take bicycles, for instance. Did you know that bicycles have to obey the same rules of the road as cars? Cyclists must ride on the right hand side of the road, but how many times have you seen bicycles on the left?

To encourage accident prevention programs, Shell Canada Limited sponsors annually three Carol Lane Safety Awards in each province.

These awards have a cash value of \$100, \$50 and \$25 plus a certificate. The first-place winner in each province automatically becomes a contender for one of the three national Carol Lane Safety Awards. These have a cash value of \$250, \$150 and \$75, and each winner also receives an attractive plaque. The first winner has its name engraved on the Carol Lane Trophy and holds this Trophy for one year.

Who is eligible for these awards?

Any Canadian organization or group whose membership is made up wholly, or in part, of women — Women's Institutes, Local Councils of Women, I.O.D.E., PTA.

To be eligible for a Carol Lane Safety Award, an organization must have, or be conducting, an accident prevention program in one or more of the following fields of safety: 1) traffic 2) home 3) farm 4) recreation (boating, hunting).

It does not matter how big or small the community program is; all are given equal consideration. If you have a program on the go, let the Provincial Administrator know and ask for an entry form. In Quebec, the Administrator is: Province of Quebec Safety League, 5576 Upper Lachine Road, Montreal 28, Quebec.

Rules can be obtained from me, from the Canada Safety Council, or from the Administrator's office.

The Women's Institute is an ideal group to sponsor such a program. We are parents of children growing up to cope with increased traffic on the roads, faster and more powerful cars, snowmobiling in the winter, a sport becoming more popular every year. We are counting on women but how many of us can walk in our autumn woods nowadays in safety from trigger-happy "hunters" who ignore "posted" signs and fire at anything that moves? How many children have died or been seriously ill from swallowing mother's or father's tranquillizers or sleeping pills or even simple headache tablets? You have many fields from which to choose. Please consider this seriously and start a program. Even if you don't wish to try for a Carol Lane Safety Award, do promote safety in your community. The local police are usually willing to help with traffic and bicycle safety programs. The Bell Telephone has films available on safety, running from 10-28 minutes in length. The Canada Safety Council is more than willing to help with planning films and advice. I will be most happy to help you with plans and problems, if you will contact me.

Let us do our part to promote safety in our community. Life is too precious to have it thrown away when accidents are unnecessary and preventable in most cases.

Anne Robertson,
Provincial Convener,
Health and Welfare,
Hemmingford, Que.

\$30 FOR FOOD

When my nieces ask if there is enough dessert they usually get the stock answer, "There's always enough. You take what you have and divide it by the number of people to be fed. Thus each person gets a share". So it is with money for food. Whatever is available must be divided among the five groups of foods mentioned in Canada's Food Guide. If you have \$30 per person per month to spend on food you have an adequate but minimum amount. I am referring to money for food, not for all household expenses. You will need more than this for cleaning supplies, to pay for a newspaper, to pay the snow shoveller, to send clothes to the cleaners, to pay the dentist and to buy school books. The many needs in a household have to come out of the rest of the monthly wages, not out of the \$30 per person for food. Food, by definition, is what can be eaten to supply energy to the body. Strictly speaking, tea and coffee are not food as they do not supply calories. Alcoholic beverages on the other hand, do supply energy but at such a relatively high cost that to pay for beer out of the family food budget would be to deprive children of essential foods. If a member of the family eats meals in a restaurant, these too must be paid for, not from the \$30 for food but from the money for other household expenses. Even a dollar a day would use up two thirds of the person's food allowance. On the other hand, sandwiches, salad, fruit and milk carried from home could be taken from the families' supply.

In Canada's Food Guide, no mention is made of sugar, jam, cake, cookies, soft drinks, candy, pepper, vanilla and the many

other items used in conjunction with food. They are not essential. If funds are plentiful, you can buy all these items in any quantity but if you are trying to feed your family on a budget of \$30 per person, very little money will be available for buying extras. Nevertheless, if you are willing to forego

growing children. This will cost about two cents per day or sixty cents a month for the I.U. (International Units) required. It is a small proportion of the \$30 but it makes an important contribution to the diet.

Here is a suggested budget based on \$30 per person per month:

Milk and Meat

	Amt. for Child	Amt. for Adult
Milk 4 cups per day @ 6¢/cup	7.20*	—
1½ cups per day @ 6¢/cup	—	2.70*
Eggs 3 per week @ 7¢ each	0.95	0.95
Cheese 3 servings/week @ 6¢/oz.	0.81	0.81
Meat and meat alternates	6.04	10.54
Fruit and Vegetables	7.50	7.50
Bread, margarine and cereals	6.90	7.50
Vit. D 400 IU/Day	0.60	—

*Could be reduced to 75 percent of this amount by using reconstituted skim milk powder half and half with whole milk. The money saved could be spent on meat and meat alternates.

the extras in order to provide your children with the nutritious foods they need now, you will reap your reward in later years. Milk is one of the most expensive and meat one of the favourite foods required in the diet of Canadians. Half the food budget should be set aside for these two items. Since adults require less milk than children, a greater proportion of their allowance can be spent on meat. Having spent one half of the food dollar on milk and meat, the other half can be divided equally on fruits and vegetables, considered together, and on bread and cereals. These foods are comparatively cheap, so a great variety can be purchased. Vitamin D must be provided for

The \$30 per person has all been spent. The food has all been eaten and the children have gone on their way. There is time now to consider, but no way of judging at present, whether or not the money has been well spent. Health has no price and yet no greater gift can be bestowed upon a child. Someday, many years hence the children for whom you have sacrificed now will thank you for your loving care in providing them with nourishing food. There is no pleasure, in the present, which would be worth the price paid in future for ill health in the children.

Dr. Florence A. Farmer,
School of Food Science.

Planned Marketing

Planned Marketing for Wood Products

The agricultural industry is plagued with problems. Some of those problems could be avoided. Others could not. Sometimes the answers to one problem create yet another problem more serious than the first. As the steady adjustment of resources takes place in Eastern Canada, we can expect to see more and more marginal land revert to forests. These forests could be productive, but will there be a market for the product at a satisfactory price for the basic producer and the processor of that commodity? When our resources are reallocated we must keep the economics of the shift in mind and plan accordingly.

The Eastern Townships Pulpwood Marketing Board is not a first in marketing. But it is not understood by many people. They do not realize the aims of the board nor do they consider the advantages of such a plan. This board is primarily concerned with utilizing and maintaining the wood resources of the community. It is also concerned with the prices paid to the producers for their produce. It is interested in assuring the wood industries of a constant supply of wood products so that they can make suitable plans for their operations. If these plants stay open and are provided with a supply of products, producers can be assured of a market for their produce and decent economic return.

The largest task facing this board is an educational one. How can they inform the producers of the benefits and regulations which accompany such a programme?

But this must be done. It is very important that people look at all the details. In any organized marketing there must be controls, rules, and regulations. All too frequently we look at only the benefits and are not concerned with the other parts of the plan — indeed we are often critical of the plan for any of the restrictions but say nothing of the advantages.

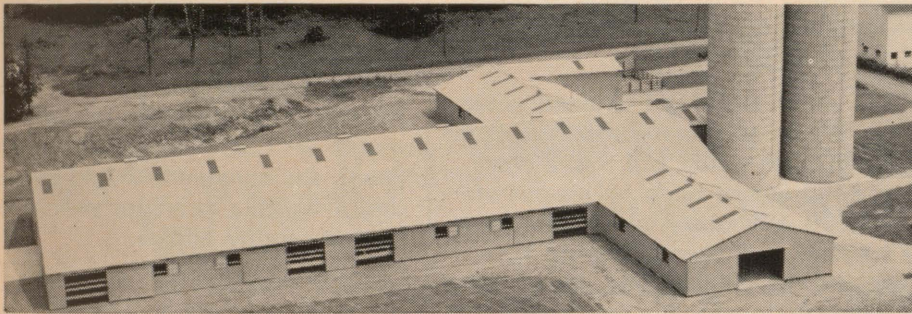
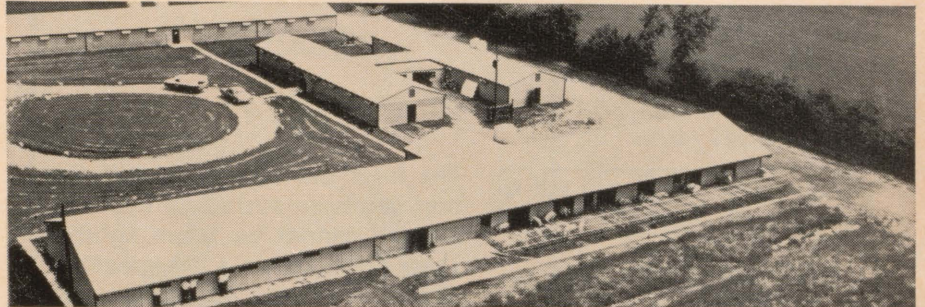
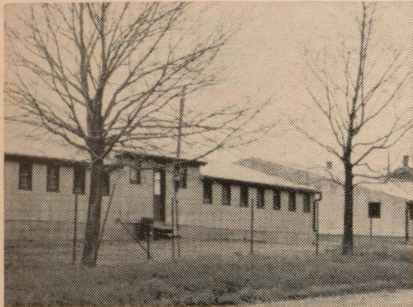
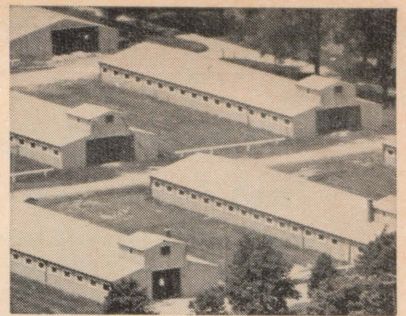
Some of the rules are (a) that the producer advise the office of the marketing board in Sherbrooke by October 31 as to the amount of wood he intends to place on the market for the next 12 months (requests were received for permission to cut 172,000 cords — a much better response than expected); (b) this amount may not exceed one-half cord per acre of woodlot per year, but a producer can cut for three years in one or 1½ cords per acre each third year; (c) a producer may cut what he wants for his own use; (d) the

harvest can be taken from any part of the woodlot that the producer desires; (e) the same rules for harvesting apply to everyone alike; any owner falls under the same regulations.

Some of the benefits are: an improved use of resources, an increase in inventory of forest products in this region, a steady supply of wood to the mills, prices can be negotiated with the companies, and scenic woodlots will be preserved as the clear-cut method will not be permitted.

Clearly there are some disadvantages. Many farms have woodlots which were sold on a cash basis to jobbers who in turn clear out these woodlots. This once-in-a-lifetime income will be cut off. It is now necessary to ask for a cutting quota to cut wood on your own land. Some producers will not like this ruling. All the rules cannot be enforced at once. It will take time. There will be many questions. However, it seems that this plan for marketing has considerable merit. Only time and cooperation by all parties will determine its success.

Galen A. Driver



the mark
of progress
in the science and
development of feed

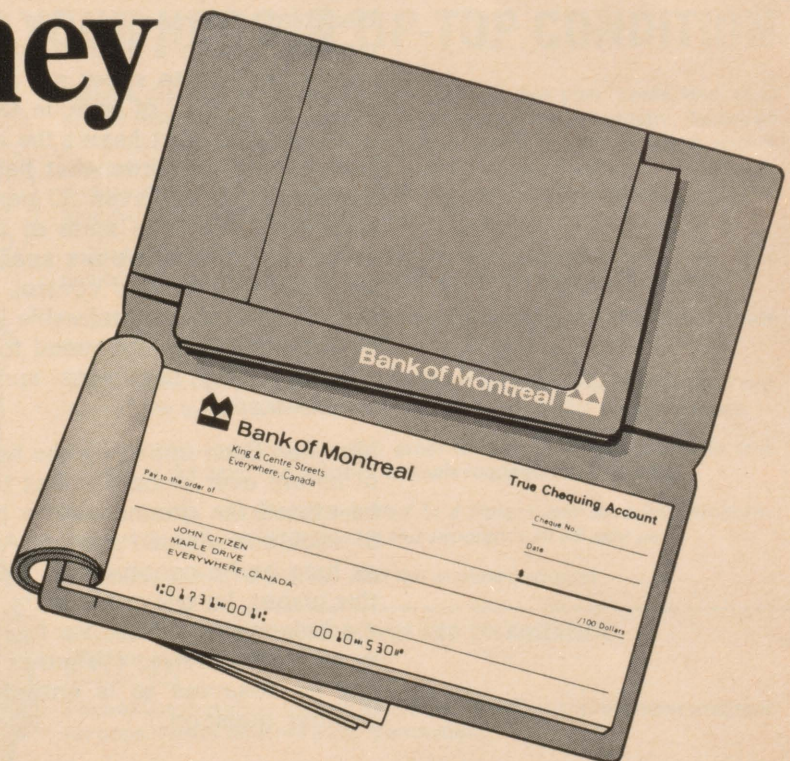


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THE LAST WORD

PESTICIDES AND POLLUTION

The furor over pesticide pollution that has been stirred up by instant experts cannot be taken lightly. They are creating a far greater threat, restrictive legislation, which is arising out of the panic. And panic, as we know, arises out of a fear of the unknown.

The other morning I listened while my favourite sportscaster put aside his football notes and told a story of hundreds of birds falling out of the sky. Obviously, he was suggesting they had been poisoned by pesticides. He, too (no doubt using *Silent Spring* for his textbook) had joined the ranks of the instant experts.

I am sure those flocks of birds he pictured falling out of the sky were blackbirds power-diving for their morning feed in a field of corn. I would like him to show me a field of corn, any field of corn, in Ontario or in Quebec, that hasn't the ears half-stripped by birds, that hasn't suffered a 10, 20, even 30 percent loss. And that is in spite of the millions of dollars we are spending for research into bird control. And that in spite of the intolerable losses of bird-life we are supposed to be suffering from pesticides sprayed on the crops.

Man has been upsetting the balance of nature ever since the first time he stirred the ground with a piece of stick and planted a bean. And as long as he continues to exist on this planet, he will continue to upset the balance of nature. He has to, in order to survive. (Whether or not he deserves to is entirely another question.)

Herbicides and insecticides and fungicides have been extremely valuable tools in man's fight against hunger and disease. Millions around the world have died and are still dying. Without these tools many millions more would be dead or be crippled for life. Without them, you and I in this comfortable corner of the world could well be hungry too. Or at least, the consumer would be paying a dollar a quart for milk and eating wormy apples.

All that is not to say we should be concerned with pesticide use and misuse. We should be very concerned. With our usual good 20/20 hindsight, we can all quote disturbing examples of misuse, our desperate race against world hunger, and against the plagues of mankind, we have indeed taken risks. But no one can say that in the balance, it has not been worth it.

And no one will disagree either that increasing care must not be taken to keep the environment around pure and healthy, for ourselves and for future generations. But let us not be stampeded by our instant experts into passing panic legislation. Let us not throw away irreplaceable tools, but let us learn to use them with caution and wisdom, so we all can eat and live better.

Walker Riley,
Extension Agronomist,
Macdonald College.



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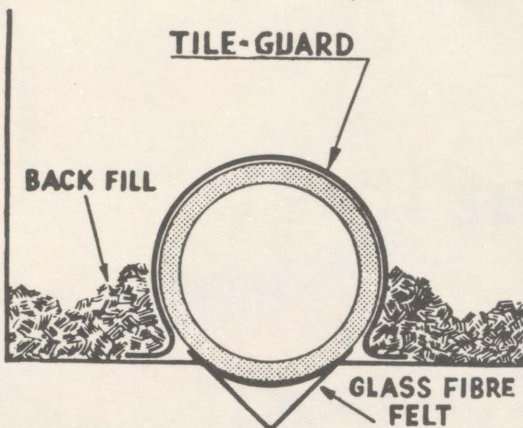
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